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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVII.

NOVEMBER 29, 1912.

No. 48.

THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

Italy.—Cagliari has been declared free from cholera pursuant to the terms of the international sanitary convention of Paris. This leaves Italy again free from the disease, Cagliari in Sardinia being the only place in Italy in which cholera has been reported since last winter.

Japan.—The number of cases of cholera being reported in Japan is markedly decreasing. The number of infected localities has also diminished. The total number of cases reported to the present time is approximately 2,000. There has been no extensive outbreak at any one place. Of interest as showing one of the ways in which the disease has been spread is the reported finding of 9 cholera bacillus carriers among 3,500 contacts examined.

Turkey in Europe.—On November 19 there were reported in Constantinople 21 new cases of and 12 deaths due to cholera, in addition to 23 cases and 4 deaths among refugees in the city. There were in all 194 cases under treatment November 19. Since November 5, 312 cases, with 110 deaths, had been reported. Cholera is reported in the Turkish Army defending Constantinople and is believed to be present also in the investing Bulgarian Army.

PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

The publication of the sanitary legislation being currently enacted by cities of the United States was begun in the issue of the Public Health Reports of March 24, 1911, and has been carried on continuously since that time. With the municipal ordinances there have been included sanitary rules and regulations which having been promulgated pursuant to law or ordinance have the force of law. The city ordinances and regulations adopted from January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, have been reprinted in a separate volume, rearranged under subjects with a table of contents and index in sufficient detail for purposes of easy reference. From time to time similar reprints will be made.

The publication of the ordinances and regulations in the weekly issues of the Public Health Reports makes currently available to health officers and other sanitarians the sanitary measures and practices being currently adopted in municipal health work. The reprinting of them, rearranged under subjects and in volumes containing the measures adopted during a given period of time, will be of added value